Notes and Descriptions of West American Cerambycidae (Coleoptera).

By E. Gorton Linsley, Oakland, California.

(Continued from page 165.)

Phymatodes propinquus new species.

Elongate, slender, black, head and prothorax rufo-testaceous. Head moderately densely, coarsely punctured, with scattered erect pale hairs on front; antennae shorter than the body, black, not densely or coarsely punctured, sparsely clothed with pale hairs; scape short, not stout, second segment about twice as long as broad, third segment about three times as long as second, remaining segments dimnishing gradually in length toward apex. Prothorax rufo-testaceous, transverse, shining, sparsely and not coarsely punctured, rounded at the sides, constricted at base. Elytra two and one-half times as long as broad, parallel-sided, densely, coarsely, and somewhat rugosely punctured, clothed with short suberect hairs; apices rounded. Legs black, sparsely clothed with pale hairs. Length 5 mm.; breadth 1.3 mm.

Holotype ♀, (No. 3830 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and two *paratypes* (in the collection of the writer) taken in Santa Ana Canyon, Orange County, California in March, 1933, by Mr. Kenneth Sloop, who very kindly presented them to the writer.

This species is related to *P. blandus* Lec., especially the subspecies *picipes*, from which it differs in the long slender form, finer and sparser punctation of the prothorax, and the parallel-sided elytra which are black instead of mettallic blue. *P. propinquus* also resembles the dark phase of *Callidium hirtellum*, but its characters are typically those of *Phymatodes*.

Phymatodes concolor new species.

Elongate, slender, uniformly pale testaceous, sparsely clothed with pale sub-erect hairs. Head finely punctured; eyes black; antennae slender, finely punctured, sparsely ciliate; scape slender, second segment about twice as long as broad, third segment not quite three times as long as second, fourth segment shorter than third, fifth segment subequal to third, remaining segments decreasing gradually in length toward apex. Prothorax slightly transverse, moderately finely, not densely punctured, pubescence sparse. Elytra about three times as long as broad, densely, coarsely punctured, punctures becoming

less dense at base; sides subparallel; apices rotundate-truncate. Legs slender, finely punctured, sparsely clothed with suberect pale hairs; first segment of posterior tarsi equal in length to second and third segments together. Lower surface moderately finely, not densely punctate. Length 5 mm; breadth 1.3 mm.

Holotype ♂, (No. 3831 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and *allotype* ♀, (No. 3832 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) taken at Big Pine, Inyo County, CALIFORNIA, June 7, 1929, and three *paratypes* taken at the same locality on June 17 and 19, 1929, by Mr. E. P. Van Duzee. Two additional paratypes, from Lone Pine, Inyo County, June 8-10, were taken by Mr. Van Duzee and Mr. Robert L. Usinger. One paratype is deposited in the collection of the writer and the remainder in the collection of the Calif. Acad. of Sciences.

This species also belongs to the *P. blandus* group, but may be easily separated from the other known species by the uniformly pale testaceous color and the fine punctation of the head.

ADETUS BROUSI Horn.

Sicyobius brousi Horn, 1880, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. VIII, p. 137.

The genus *Sicyobius* of Horn apparently differs in no appreciable way from *Adetus* Lec. Horn states that the anterior coxal cavities are not angulated externally and places the genus in the Hippopsini. I find, however, in a specimen at hand from Brownsville, Texas, that the anterior coxal cavities are distinctly angulated and characters typically those of *Adetus*.

Leptostylus falli new species.

Robust, piceous, densely clothed with white, brown, and yellowish scale-like pubescence. Head about as long as broad, densely pubescent with white and brownish hairs, intermixed with yellow on vertex; front nearly flat, with a narrow longitudinal groove; antennae reddish-brown, longer than the body in both sexes, densely pubescent, segments one to four sparsely ciliate within; scape slender, not quite attaining the lateral throracic tubercle, second segment slightly longer than broad, third segment a little longer than scape, remaining segments gradually decreasing in length toward apex. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, with an obtuse lateral tubercle behind

the middle; coarsely, regularly, and moderately densely punctured; densely pubescent with white, brownish, and yellowish hairs. Elytra one-half longer than broad, subparallel over basal two thirds thence gradually arcuately rounded to the apex; pubescence short, dense, scale-like, intermixed with short, suberect brownish hairs on disk; pubescence brownish over basal and apical thirds, whitish in median area, a large black subglabrous spot as sides; costae evidenced by three longitudinal lines of yellow pubescence; apices obliquely truncate. Legs short; tibiae annulated with black; posterior tarsi with first segment not quite equal to second and third together. Body beneath more or less evenly clothed with white pubescence. Length 8 mm.; breadth 4 mm.

Holotype ♂, (No. 3833 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), *allotype* ♀, (No. 3834 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), and a long series of *paratypes* beaten from dead branches of *Rhus* in Carr Canyon, Huachuca Mts., Arizona, July, 1930, 1932, by Mr. J. O. Martin and the writer. Several paratypes are deposited in the collection of Dr. H. C. Fall, to whom this fine species is respectfully dedicated as a slight tribute for the assistance and encouragement he has given to the writer.

In Horn's[3] table of *Leptostylus* this species would run to *L. albidus* Leconte, because of the hairy legs and ciliate antennae. It differs from that species, however, in being darker, with a black subglabrous spot at the sides of the elytra, and with shorter erect hairs on the upper surface. In *L. albidus* these hairs are present on the lateral elytral declivity as well as on the disk, and are about as long as the thickness of the antennal scape. I am indebted to Dr. Fall for comparing this species with the unique type of *albidus*.

Cylindrataxia new genus.

Body elongate, slender, slightly flattened. Front longer than broad, very slightly convex; palpi not slender, apical segment pointed; antennal tubercles prominent; eyes emarginate, coarsely granulated; antennae long, slender, annulated; scape short, stout, about two-thirds as long as third segment which is incurved; segments following third diminishing gradually in length to eleventh which is distinctly longer than tenth. Pro-

[3] Trans. Am. Ent. Soc. VIII, 1880, p. 119.

thorax cylindrical, laterally unarmed, distinctly broader than long. Elytra very elongate, sides arcuate inward. Anterior and middle coxae moderately separated, cavities angulated, open externally, closed behind; mesosternum with a faint longitudinal groove; mesosternal piece parallel between the coxae, rounded behind. Ventral abdominal segments approximately equal in length. Legs short, subequal in length; middle tibiae tuberculate externally near apex; tarsi as long as tibiae, first segment of posterior pair not as long as the two following together, last segment nearly as long as preceding three united, ungues divergent.

Genotype: Cylindrataxia salicicola, new species.

The true affinities of this genus are somewhat uncertain. It shows a definite relationship with *Dorcasta* and *Hippopsis*, but as most of its characters are those of the Ataxiini, it seems best placed in this tribe. In the Ataxiini, the narrow form of *Cylindrataxia*, the laterally unarmed prothorax, and the long slender antennae, will immediately separate it from all of the genera except *Aporataxia* Ham. The latter genus, however, is robust, the elytra shorter, the sides not incurved, the mesosternum deeply and very conspicuously grooved longitudinally, and the mesosternal piece truncate behind. In *Cylindrataxia*, the front is nearly flattened, and the disc of the elytra distinctly so.

Cylindrataxia salicicola new species.

Brownish piceous, rather sparsely clothed with brownish and grayish-white pubescence. Head finely punctured, pubescence grayish white; antennae nearly twice as long as the body (♂), or distinctly longer than the body (♀), basal portion of segments 3-11 white, apical portion of segments dark brown. Prothorax finely punctured, sparsely clothed with grayish-white hairs. Elytra more coarsely punctured, the pale pubescence condensed into five or six irregular and indistinct longitudinal vittae; apices rounded. Body beneath finely punctured, sparsely clothed with pale hairs; fifth ventral abdominal segment of male truncate at apex, of female distinctly cleft at apex. Length 9.5 mm.; breadth 2.3 mm.

Holotype, ♂, (No. 3835 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.) and *allotype*, ♀, (No. 3836 Mus. Calif. Acad. Sci.), collected by the

writer at Brownsville, Texas, June 23-25, 1930. *Paratypes* in the collections of Mr. J. O. Martin (now deposited in the California Academy of Sciences) and the writer, taken in Brownsville, June 23-25, 1930, and May 29-June 10, 1932. All specimens were beaten from dead branches of *Salix* sp.

This species has a superficial resemblance to *Aporataxia lineata* which is also found in Brownsville, but in addition to its more slender form, flattened appearance, and incurved sides of the elytra, *C. salicicola* has, in life, a very characteristic manner of placing the middle pair of legs and antennae, and as a result the two species may be readily distinguished even in the field. *Aporataxia lineata* is nearly always found on jungle vines and other plants in the semi-tropical areas of Brownsville. *C. salicicola* is found on storm broken branches of *Salix*, and is commonly taken along with *Ecyrus cornutus* Linsley. The species appears to be rather constant in size, and although examples in my series vary from 6.5 to 10 mm., most of them are 8.5-9 mm. in length.

Corethrella appendiculata Grabham from Louisiana (Diptera: Culicidae-Chaoborinae).

By E. Harold Hinman.*

A single male specimen of *Corethrella appendiculata* Grabham† was reared from a larva collected at Fort Jackson, Louisiana, on March 27, 1933. Fort Jackson is a deserted fort on the west bank of the Mississippi River, sixty-five miles south of New Orleans. It is surrounded by a moat overgrown with water-hyacinth (*Piaropus crassipes*) from which the *Corethrella* was obtained. Anopheline larvae (*crucians and quadrimaculatus*) also occur in the moat. The pupal period occupied less than seventy-two hours.

This species of Chaoborinae was described from Jamaica, the larvae being recovered from the water in a hollow tree.

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